

THE ALLIANCE HERALD

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THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

The second Liberty Loan dating from October 1 will be unlimited in amount above the three billion dollars required for the government's immediate needs. This offer of bonds for an unlimited total, though new in this country, has been the universal practice in the case of foreign governments at war. For example, Great Britain's Victory Loan fixed only the minimum at three billions and the British people subscribed five billions. But if we now float a five billion issue of bonds, the people must subscribe seven billions, for it has been decided to issue bonds for only half of the amount subscribed above the minimum of the three billions. The government's object is said to be not merely to insure an oversubscription but to stimulate the saving habit among the people. It is desired that the citizen will take all the bonds he can with the understanding that he may be apportioned fewer than he subscribed for.

The people of western Nebraska responded in a material way to the sale of the bonds of the First Liberty Loan. However, it took some little time to wake many up to the realization of their duty in this connection and to make them realize that while they were performing a duty they were making a safe, sane, and sound investment. It is hoped that western Nebraska will respond quickly to the buying of bonds of the Second Liberty Loan.

The new bonds will pay a higher interest, four per cent. They are for twenty-five years redeemable in ten. The subscription terms call for payment of 2 per cent down, 18 per cent on November 15, and 40 per cent on December 14 and January 15, there being thus four payments instead of the five allowed on the first loan, a saving to the Washington authorities and to banks and bookkeepers. Nearly all the money raised will be spent in this country, the government paying out the money for necessary supplies. No doubt millions will now a second time come to the country's aid in order that a just war may be vigorously prosecuted, and, while answering the call of patriotism profit by an interest-bearing and absolutely safe investment.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE

Ex-Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, erstwhile pacifist, is a shining example putting to shame the obstinate obstructionists who persist even in the midst of war. Mr. Bryan did all that he could do to prevent war, but when war came he promptly rejected pacifism, took a sound position and planted his feet upon firm ground, arguing before the people everywhere that the only thing to do is to fight hard, that the more vigorous the prosecution of the war the sooner the restoration of peace, and that a united people is as necessary a means to that end as a great army. In a recent speech in Chicago he said:

"Criticism of the government is not now in place. It creates a wrong impression among our enemies abroad. After this government has acted, discussion has closed and is no longer patriotic or American. After Congress has acted in declaring war it is a matter of law, and the man who criticises it is not law abiding. He is resorting to anarchy. I don't know how long the war will last, but no matter how long it may last I know that the quickest way out is straight through."

It is a pity that Mr. Bryan can not deliver his common-sense message in his usual effective way before all the gatherings and conventions of the weak-minded and misguided, the foreign-influenced, the near-traitors. He might be able to call not a few out of the evil company of this country's masked foes.

"RAISE A PIG"

Boys' corn clubs have been famous for years in the Central and Southern states, the record yields achieved by some of these youngsters being astonishing, but it is not so widely known that here in Nebraska and nearby states there are boys' poultry clubs, "baby beef club," garden clubs, and pig clubs. The boys' and girls' clubs conducted in Box Butte county and many other counties in this and other states are worthy of the notice and praise of Mr. Hoover, who is trying to interest every sort and class of people in the great work before this country. In every instance the winners in the different clubs have succeeded in producing better products, greater yields, etc., than have the regular farmers of any given territory. Right now Mr. Hoover is trying to "bring home the message of the hog." Wars are not won by men, money and munitions alone, as has been said, but there is a fourth requisite—vast food supplies. Mr. Hoover realizes that of all the meat food sources available for rapid development the hog, an exceedingly prolific animal, stands first, and for that reason he has asked the business men of the country to stimulate the breeding of pigs in their sections.

Many hogs are now being raised in this section of the country where but a short time ago but one hog was raised. Western Nebraska farmers are awakening to the realization that there is real money in the hog raising business and as a result this branch of the business of farming is receiving greater attention now than ever before.

As hogs can be multiplied much more rapidly than cattle, it is recommended as a patriotic duty to "raise a pig" as well as to "plant a garden," and there will be a response, but as a practical means to the desired end, one very promising means, the various Farm Bureaus, Community Clubs and other active organizations could hardly do better than encourage competing pig clubs among their farmer boys.

TO "GET" THE KAISER

A proposition to raise a million dollars as a reward for the American who "gets the Kaiser" was recently reported from Texas and later from from several other states of the Southwest and South, in some cases the popular subscriptions having actually started and the amounts contributed by citizens listed. Probably the promoters have not realized what their project involves as otherwise they surely would have hesitated to become responsible for such an undertaking. To "get" in popular American slang means to knock out, to shoot or to kill, according to the connection in which the term is employed. That the proposition is of such seriousness is shown by the use of accompanying terms as "capture," "get his scalp," "a price on the head of," etc. Baldly stated, the proposition is to send an American into Germany to assassinate the Kaiser in retaliation for his alleged offer of a price for the capture of the first American soldier.

If this project persists and is heard far and wide, the effect in Germany will be similar to the effect in the United States of a project to send a German to Washington to assassinate President Wilson, and the result will be that the lot of American prisoners in Germany, cruelly hard at best, will be literally unendurable. Do the authors of this proposition suppose that the Kaiser personally leads

his armies and that he could be captured or killed on the firing line in a fair fight? Do they not know that he is commander-in-chief only in the sense that President Wilson is and that he could be reached only by a stealthy assassin, who, like an anarchist bomb thrower, would inevitably pay for the effort with his life? There is little danger that any American after reflection, would undertake such an outlawed mission, but there is great danger of bringing frightful suffering upon American prisoners in consequence of German rage, and for this reason as well as for others the insensate proposition ought to be promptly discouraged.

ARMS FOR THE SOLDIERS

There has been wide circulation of a story to the effect that there is a great shortage of rifles for our new army, that rifle manufacturing concerns are idle, and that in consequence our soldiers, when trained and ready to go to France, will have no arms. It was asserted that the National army is now being drilled with wooden guns and sticks. This tale, obviously originating in pro-German imagination, has been taken up by alarmists and partisans with a view to convict the government of carelessness and general incompetency. The inevitable effect—originally aimed at—is to breed distrust and check popular enthusiasm.

In order to counteract the harm thus accomplished, General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, has issued a statement of the truth, showing that the rifle factories have been working intelligently and industriously to meet the great demand for a modern weapon of the best type, that late in September they were delivering to the government 1,200 such rifles a day and that the daily deliveries will gradually increase. This means that by next spring at least two million rifles of the desired type will be available. Moreover, there are now 5,000 rifles suitable for drilling purposes, "as the companies can drill at different hours."

The explanation shows that the War Department has not failed to meet the needs of the situation and the right kind of rifles will be available in abundance as soon as the men are trained and ready for active service.

THE SENATE AND LA FOLLETTE

The demand for the expulsion of La Follette from the Senate comes from all parts of the country, those voicing it including our two ex-Presidents and other eminent persons. When President Butler of Columbia University called upon the Senators from New York to take the lead in this matter and denounced La Follette for treason and sedition, he was wildly cheered by an audience of American bankers. The expulsion of La Follette is even urged by organizations in his own state. Everywhere he is recognized as a persistent opponent of the war, as a foe of its effective prosecution, and as a ceaseless propagandist of pro-German doctrine. The damage he is doing his own country and the service he is rendering Germany are self-evident, concrete proof being furnished by the trunkful of his speeches found in the possession of one of the men actually convicted of actively supporting the enemy. Nothing could more clearly reveal the estimate placed on La Follette's work by German spies and propagandists.

The grave question is whether the government and people of this country can afford to give such a seditious orator the freedom and prestige of the United States Senate. The Senate itself, with or without popular pressure, can deal effectively with an obnoxious member, and surely there would be wholesome results from the exercise of its power in this instance. Speaking of the Congress, the Constitution says: "Each House shall be judge of the qualifications of its own members." And it is provided that either House may expel one of its members by a two-thirds vote. In any warring country of Europe a La Follette would long since have been disposed of.

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